FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN ANGLER.

Sportsmen may rejoice! A brilliant invention has just made the noble and ancient art of angling—the fascinating pastime which absorbed the soul of Izaac Walton—a strictly domestic and scientific practice! Nay, more; it has become to be blended, as it were, with a higher and a nobler art—that of medicine! Hereafter, Conroy may "shut up shop," and Frank Forester may hang his cat-gut "on the willows!" As for "York's Tall Son," he may *splice his line*—and stay at home!

Why do we make this announcement? Listen! The latest issue of the *Scientific American* contains a full description and most satisfying illustrations of an invention patented to Dr. Alpheus Myers, of Indiana, for catching with a "trap," as he calls it, but an ingenious *spring hook* as *we* should say, that extended vermicularity, the Tape Worm; the which hook, attached to a proper line—Conroy's most delicate would answer!—is sent down into the stomach and nether regions of the human system, baited with "cheese" to decoy the guileless worm to his ruin. The silver "trap" is shaped very much like the little wooden box made to carry leads for a pencil case; is supplied with a sliding door, a delicate bait fork, and a spiral spring. Tapey puts his head in for the cheese and springs the trap, when the sliding panel forces his head against the "fork," and he becomes instantly and literally a "gone *sucker!*"

As Tape Worms are very long, (sometimes reaching 100 feet,) considerable skill is required in "playing your fish;" he may be pulled apart, by a sudden jerk, and as the next joint furnishes a ready-made head, the disintegration would involve a failure. Here, then, are brought into play, the patience and the skill of the true sportsman, who will never be self-satisfied unless, with careful manipulations, he draws forth fifty, seventy, or one hundred feet of "the beauty," which, as it is abstracted, is "gently wound round a spool or quill!" Thus it is, that your Tape Worm is "landed," according to the latest style of the art!

Admirable contrivance! No longer is there need for the precocious sportsman to start for some muddy lake, river or creek, on Saturday morning, to inveigle trout, or perch, or bream! Here at home, if his recitations have been correct during the week, and his general behavior good, his fond parents may indulge him with a "*Myer's Patent*" and a new silk line; and directing him to find pleasure and health, strictly within his own resources, have the best assurance against soiled garments and the "chills and fever!" So mote it be! exclaim all anxious mothers, and a long life to Dr. Alpheus Myers, of Logansport!

Montgomery Mail.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON,
and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.
Distance 49 miles; running daily except Saturdays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 10 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., July. 16, 1855. 19*3m

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1855.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Asia, (Arago?) arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

Her war news consists merely of the details of the previous battle of Tchernaya, which, official accounts, it is said, make out as a great victory for the allies.

Markets.—Cotton, prices stiffer and market firm, but no change in quotations. Sales of the week 51,000 bales; 5000 to speculators, and 5000 to exporters. Prices of breadstuffs unchanged and market dull.

MAINE ELECTIONS.—Despatches are rather contradictory as to the result of the Maine elections. One says: Fifty-six towns give Morrill, Republican, 14,000 majority, 14 towns give Wells, Dem., and Maine Liquor Law 13,000. Ten towns give Reed, Whig, 2268 majority. The vote is very large, and the contest was animated.

A later despatch of same date says: Further returns give the following majorities: Morrill, Republican, 2,960. Wells, Democrat, 26,000. Reed, Whig, 6,000. A majority of Senators and Representatives are probably Anti-Republican.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Express gives the following particulars of the canvass:

Anson P. Morrill, the present Governor, was supported by the Fusionists and Republicans; Isaac Reed by the straight-out Whigs, and Samuel Wells by the Democrats and opponents of the Maine Liquor Law. There are two issues in the contest—the Nebraska question and the Maine law. It has been the policy of the Administration party to wink the first out of sight and to keep the last prominently in view, while the Republicans have lost no opportunity to deprecate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or to give in their adherence to the principles of the Maine law.

YELLOW FEVER.—On Friday and Saturday last, it is stated that there were 40 deaths, each day, in Norfolk; on Sunday 35. Among the deaths we notice that of Mr. Gatewood, another of the Editors of the Beacon. In Portsmouth the mortality is not so great and the fever is said to be abating. Among the deaths in this City we notice that of Dr. Collins, President of the Seaboard Road, and one of the most valuable citizens of Portsmouth.

A death from Yellow Fever has occurred at Suffolk, Va. This place was full of refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the occurrence of a case there has produced great confusion and alarm. People are flying in all directions.

The deaths in Norfolk on Monday are reported as 37, in Portsmouth 23. On Sunday there were 130 burials in Norfolk. Six of the visiting physicians have died in Norfolk.

The President has despatched an Army Surgeon to Old Point to make the necessrry arrangements for the removal of the troops and the accommodation of the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The contributions from all reported sources now amount to $97,000, in money. Of this, Baltimore has given $21,500 in cash, besides a large amount in provisions, coffins, clothing, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10

Governor Shannon.—Gov. Shannon of Kansas, arrived at Westport on the 31st ultimo, where he was serenaded, and in reply made a speech, in which he said that he regarded the Legislature legal and its acts binding, and that he would exert his authority to enforce them. He also declared himself in favor of the establishment of slavery in Kansas.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.

Another Railroad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon as the mail train was proceeding westward, it was thrown off the track, near New Cumberland by running over a cow. The fireman was killed instantly; and Mail Agent, Express Agent and Conductor, were all seriously injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

NEW POST OFFICE.—MELROSE, Robeson County, J. B. McCallum, Esq., Post Master.

THE NEWBERN EPIDEMIC.—The News, of Saturday last, mentions four new cases and one death during that week. All other cases in the Town are reported as doing well; and the News says that persons wishing to go to Newbern need apprehend no danger.

WESTERN CROPS.—A correspondent of the New York Express who has just returned from a tour through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, says that "The crops all through these Western States are immense. The harvesting is all done with horse power and machinery: were it not for this, there would be great difficulty in saving one-fourth of this year's crops. Mowing, reaping and threshing machines have taken the field, and save the labor of armies of men, and troops of horses."

The Nebraska News says that there are large fields of corn in its neighborhood which will yield 100 bushels to the acre; and that there never was such corn growing as there now is in that territory.

The Aakansas Independent gives a pleasant account of prospects. It says:

"There is such an abundance of corn in the country, that the farmers give the squirrels and crows the full liberty of their fields. The old fox squirrel that last year laid on the fence of Martin Frazier's field and wept, is now sitting on an ear of corn with his tail curled over his back, chattering the liveliest song that ever squirrel chattered. Such times as these cheer the heart of man and beast:—young men, young girls, get married now. You sin in avoiding the duty which all things around you point out you should perform. Let not another day pass over your head without having 'the thing fixed.'"

NORTHERN POLITICS.—The spirit of hostility to the South must have waxed mighty at the North when such, hitherto, conservative papers as the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, publish remarks like these:

"A Pennsylvania paper suggests the propriety of choosing Gov. Reeder to fill the existing vacancy in the Senatorial representation of that State. We heartily wish such a thing was possible. Following directly upon the election of Mr. Chase, as Governor of Ohio, by an immense majority, a result which nobody pretends to doubt, the administration would begin to appreciate the popular sentiment respecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the logical consequences of that piece of folly."

The significance of this is more apparent, when it is known that the Advertiser is an ardent Whig paper, and that Gov. Reeder and Salmon P. Chase are both Locofocos.

Not less significant is the case of Capt. Harness of Virginia, whose endeavors to recover a fugitive slave in Buffalo was mentioned in the last Observer. Not a man in the city could be found to aid him. The U. S. Commissioner refused to have anything to do with the matter. The lawyers, one and all, refused for any consideration to have anything to do with it. The Judge advised him to go home, telling him that the attempt to recover would result in mobs and bloodshed. Even the President of the late Hardshell Locofoco Convention, a lawyer, refused for the same reason to give him any other advice than to go home.

A large number of the delegates to the late Soft Shell Locofoco Convention not satisfied with dodging the sectional issues, retired from the Convention; and it is supposed that they and their constituents will go over to the "Republicans."

The Convention of this latter party, lately held in Pennsylvania, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. Among the members, we note the names of some of the most prominent and influential politicians in Pennsylvania. They resolved against slavery, in all sorts of ways; against the Kansas Bill; against the admission of any slave State into the Union; and in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law. The temper of the Convention may be imagined when it is known that the mention of the name of Passmore Williamson, the slave-stealer, was hailed with a storm of applause, and himself nominated for one of the most influential positions in the gift of the great State of Pennsylvania.

In Massachusetts, the Boston Courier says that as far as the Whigs are concerned there will be no fusion in that State. The Courier says:

"While fusion and confusion are raising a head in our State politics, it is gratifying to see that all the true Whigs, young and old, have but one feeling—which is to preserve the Whig party and to have a Whig nomination. In talking with friends who belong to the Whig party, and who have no aspirations in politics at all, except that they wish that the Whig party of Massachusetts shall be kept alive, we hear but one voice, and that is, that the party shall meet in Convention, nominate candidates, and give men who belong to its ranks an opportunity to vote for them. The true Whigs of the State do not inquire now whether they are in a majority or a minority. They have nothing to do with the political arithmeticians who are counting up votes upon Free-soilism on one side and Maine-lawism or anti-Maine-lawism on the other. We are to have a straight Whig ticket in Massachusetts; and while we regret to see a few men, who have participated in all our triumphs and have been borne down in all our defeats, rushing to new parties for the sake of prominency, as they did last year, and are likely to do this year, we have only to say that the Whig body is upon its feet, and those who believe in their own party and disbelieve in all fusions will try their strength at the next November election against all outsiders. It is of little consequence to them whether defeat or victory shall rest upon their banners; but they are not at all unsure of victory. While their foes are divided they are united; while those who are opposed to them have a multitude of leaders, who are all pulling different ways, each one looking for his own aggrandizement or for the safety and permanency of his own office, they have no office in possession and no office in the prospective, and call out to their aid the clean men of all parties, who wish to have good laws, a conservative Government, and acts of legislation which shall be obeyed and respected by the people. This class of Whigs intend to have a State Convention, which will soon be called. They intend to have Governor Washburn, who was so foully treated last year, or as good a man as he is, to lead them, and they will have a ticket, maugre all fusion or confusion, which shall command the respect and obtain the votes of the people of Massachusetts.

"The feeling which we represent is not at all confined to the Whigs of Boston, though here we have a strong force. From every part of the country there is only to be heard a reverberation of the same sentiment. Let the Whigs, then, stand aloof from all entangling alliances, and let them call to their aid the young men and the old men who believe with them in opposing all sectionalism and fanaticism, and, as their cause is strong, their success is certain."

AID FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—A public meeting in Wilmington, on Tuesday last, authorised a town subscription of $1000 for the relief of those Cities. A committee was appointed to take up individual subscriptions for the same purpose.

North Carolinians Abroad.—Two of the members elect to the next Congress from Tennessee, Hon. N. G. Taylor, and Hon. Wm. M. Snead, are natives of this State. It is rather singular that both these gentlemen should be the grandsons of two of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; the Hon. Mr. Taylor being the grandson of Leonard Henderson, and the Hon. Mr. Snead being the grandson of Jno. Louis Taylor, both of whom formerly filled the chief office in our highest judicial Court. It is an additional coincidence that both the Congressmen elect are members of the American party.

Wilmington Herald.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Madame Bodisco, (an American lady) widow of the late Russian Minister to the United States, returned from St. Petersburgh in the last Steamer. She says that the Allies burnt at Sweaborg a very large pile of steamboat wood, and that this was the extent of their much boasted triumph! Perhaps we shall hear of a very different result of the Battle of Tchernaya, when the Russian version of that encounter comes to haud.

Of the condition of Russia, Madam Bodisco says:

"Instead of the financial and commercial distress of which we have read so much, as consequent upon the war, she says that business wears its usual aspect, and is quite as brisk as ever,—that money is abundant,—the people contented and in excellent spirits about the war, and that no one living in the capital would suspect, from anything that met his notice, that there was anything unusual in the condition of the country. It is not believed there that the Allies will succeed in gaining possession of Sebastopol. The protracted and successful defence hitherto maintained is regarded as establishing the fact that to any force which the Allies can bring against it, the place is absolutely impregnable. A very large reserve force awaits orders at St. Petersburg, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits or supplies of provisions and money for the war. The same authority states that the reported capture and destruction of Sweaborg is so enormously exaggerated in importance, as to pass for a hoax. No part of the fortifications of the place have been destroyed or seriously injured."

The N. Y. Daily Times professes to have received news from Russia through private channels to the effect that Russia had failed in her effort to negotiate a loan in Berlin, and also in a similar negotiation with the Rothschilds; that, consequently, she purposed attempting to raise the loan in the United States, on stock issued in small amounts, somewhat on the plan of the recent loans in France, the sympathy of the masses being relied upon to cause it to be taken; that for this purpose Russian agents have been sent to the United States to inquire into the feasibility of the plan; and that the rumor of these intentions has reached the French and British governments, and has been a subject of consideration with them. The American officers sent out by the United States government to gather information relative to ordnance operations at Sebastopol were at St. Petersburg, and had obtained permission to visit Cronstadt first and Sebastopol next, on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the allied forces.

The London Times of the 23d ult. has a very gloomy article on the war. "We are in for another winter campaign" it says. Of the attack upon Sebastopol it says:

"So the great day, that dreadful day of which it may almost be said, in comparison with all the other conflicts of human passion and outpourings of human vengeance, *Dies ira, dies illa, luce splendens et fuvilla, is still indefinitely prorogued*, and no body can say in what month it will come. We only know that the longer it is postponed the more dreadful it will be, and still wholly uncertain in its results. But there is in our opinion, one certainty about it; and that is, whether we take Southern Sebastopol or not, *we shall still have to winter in our present position. When Sebastopol falls into our hands, it will be a mere heap of ruins with all the horrors of the charnel-house.* With the enemy still in possession of the north side, the south side will only be the front of our own attack, as bloody and wretched as our present advanced trenches. So that whether we take Sebastopol or not, we shall still have to occupy the heights throughout the ensuing winter."

An American Captain at the Crimea, July 22d, writes to the Newark Advertiser that the Allies there number 300,000 men. He adds:

"The two armies have advanced the trenches to within fifty yards of each other, and make dreadful havoc. I could see the Russians throw shells from the Redan and Malakoff towers, directly into the English and French trenches, and it is a melancholy sight to see the poor fellows taken out of them, knocked to pieces.

I was talking with an officer who has been in the Crimea throughout the campaign, and he was of opinion that it would not be taken this year. He said that the Russian fortifications were the best engineering he ever knew. From an elevated position where you can see the whole camp, it is a most magnificent sight. I had a good view of Sebastopol, and all the war ships in the harbor."

Of the final result, the New York Courier's Paris Correspondent says.

"In the retreat from Moscow in September, 1812, the French army found that every house and village not destroyed by their inhabitants, (by order of the Russian Government,) previously to the advance of the army towards Moscow, was now in ruins. A general officer of the Grand Army, now at my elbow, tells me on arriving, in the retreat, at a town which had contained a thousand or twelve hundred souls, as the army marched through it, no single habitation remained for shelter, and no human living being was to be seen. He learned that the inhabitants were living, and *bivouacking* in a neighboring wood; and knowing the Russian language, he sought them to obtain information. "Who has devastated your beautiful town?" he asked of the men who came forward to meet him, "WE—ITS PROPRIETORS. *You have Smolensk—You have Moscow—but you have not us.*"

"Depend upon it," adds the veteran, "Russia will not yield. You think you will beat her into submission? It is an error. Beat her you will—and yet, beaten, she will not submit."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., by Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. LEONARD BELLINGRATH to Miss CATHARINE JANE McMILLAN.

In Salisbury, on the 11th inst, by Rev. A. Baker, Mr. GILES E. MUMFORD, of Glenbernie, Davie county, to Miss MARY B. DAVIS, daughter of D. A. Davis, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence, in Montgomery county, 8th inst., Mr. WILLIAM PUMAR, in his 92d year, leaving a beloved wife and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.—Com.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a Letter from an American resident in France to his Friend in Washington.

PARIS, August 23, 1855.

The military preparations of this country, and the *materiel*, stores, and supplies of every kind now shipping from the Mediterranean ports, are at present probably greater than at any previous period of the war in the East; and the quantity sent to the Crimea, I have no doubt, is larger than the *aggregate* quantity that has existed in the United States since the battle of Lexington, in 1775. Twelve large British steamers will leave Marseilles in the course of the ensuing four or five days, and from the 15th instant to the close of the month 40,000 troops will have been embarked and sailed, besides a vast number of horses, mules, &c.

An officer of rank just from the Crimea assures me that the French have not more than 55,000 bayonets and the British 17,000 *en ligne* before Sebastopol. This, however, does not include the garrisons at Kamiesch and Constantinople, or the army of reserve, nor the sick, wounded, and convalescent in those quarters. The nocturnal fights, the shells thrown into the camp by the Russians, exposure, hard duty, and casualties of every kind occasion a dreadful waste of life; costing, in killed, wounded, and sick, an average of 600 men daily. I do not see how they are going to keep up the army to 100,000 effective bayonets *en ligne* without an extra conscription, which would create great discontent. It is true that the cholera has nearly disappeared in the camp; but dysentery is as fatal as ever and carries off great numbers. Scurvy also exists to a very considerable extent, and there is a great want of water. Even what they have in use is muddy and limey, which has an injurious effect on the health of the troops. Both armies are overrun with body vermin, from which the poor sick suffer dreadfully, as their clothes are alive with this worst of Egyptian plagues.

The Russians are pouring in reinforcements, and the French admit their army has 175,000 men in the Crimea; and that the scene may soon change by the Russians becoming the assailants. The British army there will soon be composed mostly of foreigners, the scum of all Europe. Their manner of recruiting creates great dissatisfaction in Italy and Germany.

It is distressing to hear the details of the sick and wounded. At Kamiesch there are 15,000 to 16,000; at Constantinople full as many or more. From the latter place they are, so soon as they are in any way able to embark, returned to the south of France. During the last eight days four thousand have arrived; and from Toulon to Port Vendre, on the coast of Spain, the hospitals are overflowing. The landing of these poor sick and mutilated fellows, looking like walking ghosts, is truly distressing. Scarcely an American vessel there but what has lost a portion of its crew by disease; and if they, with all the comparative comforts on board their own ships, and only doing ordinary sailor's duty, suffer in that way, what must be the extent of suffering and loss among those actively and constantly engaged on military and naval duties?

All accounts continue to confirm the disgraceful atrocities which have been committed in conducting the war in the Sea of Azoff, and there is one scream of indignation at it all over Europe—France included. This has greatly tended to make all Europe the friends of Russia. When the war commenced, Germany and Italy—man, woman, and child—were all in favor of the Allies; and I believe it was pretty much the same in the United States. Certainly all the travelling Americans in Europe were of that way of thinking. At present all is changed, and the general predilections of the world, I think, are now decidedly in favor of Russia.

The Allies are making the most powerful efforts by threats, entreaties, and every other means, to drag or force the smaller Powers into the war. They have already succeeded with Sardinia, and report says with Spain also. They are urging their alliance upon Naples, Portugal, Sweden, and Denmark, and probably may succeed with all by declaring that they shall not remain neutral, and that those who are not for them are against them. Their conduct in this is both unjust and ungenerous, not to say cowardly and unmagnanimous, particularly with the small Powers of the Baltic, on whom, as they well know, the vengeance of Russia at a future period would fall with fearful violence; and when they themselves will be unwilling to have a new encounter with the great Northern Bear for the protection of their ci-devant allies whom they had thus meanly forced into the present war. But in the present and prospective dreadful waste of life in prosecuting this war they want and find it absolutely necessary to bave the blood and bones of other nations as "food for powder." They cannot themselves supply the heavy calls upon their own population.

Notwithstanding all you see to the contrary in the papers of the good wishes and intentions of Austria towards the Allies, be assured she feels very sore and will not take an active part against Russia. I still think the war is destined to become general, and will spread with horrible energy and violence all over Europe. The speeches in Parliament encourage the Red Republicans of the continent, who entertain the hope that in any outbreak they will be supported by England, and this gives great offence and dissatisfaction to the despotic Governments, particularly Austria. It certainly is most unwise and injudicious, in the present state of affairs, to give any hopes or encouragement to the Reds, even if it is her intention, in an ultimate contingency and emergency, to declare and maintain the nationality of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, and generally to rouse the revolutionary elements of all Europe.

If the Russians had some good and enterprising seamen they might inflict a dreadful blow upon the Allies in the port of Kamiesch. This harbor is a long and narrow one, not over two hundred and fifty feet wide at the mouth, and is at this moment jammed and crowded with more than five hundred steamers, transports and storeships—the men-of-war lying at anchor off at a considerable distance outside. If one or two fireships, conducted by a few boats with muffled oars, were brought to the mouth of the harbor some dark and boisterous night, with the wind setting in, and there fired, there would be no possibility of escape for a single vessel, so perfectly full and crowded is the port; and it would be an awful scene, particularly when the flames reached the powder-ships, of which there are always more or less, with large supplies of that article on board. I shall not be surprised to hear that the attempt has been successfully made.

The long smouldering quarrel between Gen. Pelissier and Omer Pacha has at length come to a head. Pelissier, on a recent occasion, ordered him to the rear, and in fact compelled him to leave the Crimea, as he distrusted his fidelity He is now at Constantinople intriguing, and the Sultan has thought it better to soothe him by presents that in point of value would enrich a monarch. Omer is powerful at home, but still a seraglio intrigue may suddenly prostrate him. He was originally an Austrian drill sergeant, and those who pretend to know him say that as a military man he is very little more now. He is a renegade who abjured his God and his country, and would again sell himself to the Russians if an opportunity offered which would render it an object to buy him. Pelissier is a firm and decided man, who will not be moved or changed as regards him by any thing that can be said or done by the Turkish Government.

The preparations for a winter campaign are making on the most extensive basis. They are preparing stabling and huts in England to be sent to the Crimea to an enormous extent. I am, however, assured by officers of both armies returning from the Crimea that their present troops are not fit to contend with the rigors, privations, and suffering of a winter campaign. They have already suffered so terribly, and their physical strength and constitutions are so injured, that the duties of a besieging army, exposed in the trenches and on the continual *qui vive*, would be too much for them. Even the Paris papers admit that the French troops are in a bad humor, nervous, and excitable, owing to the climate, suffering, and constant annoyances. All these causes will increase with the rainy and winter season. Where the end will be it is indeed difficult to foresee. Military pride and prestige and national honor, both in England and France, forbid a retreat unless after distressing defeats, which might compel them to that humiliating step; and yet it would appear hopeless to continue the siege.

I look forward with perfect dread to the future, unless this unhappy war can, by some unhoped for and some unexpected measures, be brought to an early close; of which, however, I confess I see no present prospect.

CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.—The Northern Ensign, a Scotch paper, has the following statement of an unparalled brutality committed on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland. The Dutchess of Sutherland is the leading English abolitionist and has greatly busied herself in plans for the abolition of the "horrors" of slavery in America.

The Ensign says:

In a small house in Tubeg Skerry, in the parish of Tougue, lived a Highlander and his wife, within less than a quarter of a mile of the house in which they were both brought up, and which their fathers still occupied under the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Robert Hornsborough being factor. Shortly before the occurrence which our contemporary relates, William M'Kay's wife was confined of her fourth child, and was still in her bed, and unfit to be removed from it. But on the 26th of June, a neighbor informed M'Kay that a party of law officers were coming to turn himself and family out. The husband hastened to the house to inform his wife, and, of course, console her. In an instant the messenger-at-arms, with his party, were at the door; their speaking was heard by the poor woman, and she began to tremble; cold perspiration covered her body all over; the officers came in, and soon cleared the house of every article of furniture; and lastly the wife and her newly born babe must be torn out too. The midwife remonstrated but in vain. The law officers said they would be required to execute their commission. The poor woman was, in spite of every remonstrance, doomed to be removed. These executioners of justice had, they said, their instructions—but may it not be said, wanted the tenderness which would suggest to them the delicacy and danger of interfering with a woman in such a state. They surrounded her in the corner in which she lay, laid hold of the sheet or covering which was under her, carried her out of the house, and placed her on the ground at a distance, and sped back to the work of demolition. Divots and cabers were thrown in all directions; the hatchet cut down the couple-tree, and in a very short time the roof of the hut disappeared, and so did its destroyers. They had more work of a kindred nature to perform that day. In an agony of feeling, the husband ran off a distance of five miles to procure medical aid, while his wife, with her new born infant, lay on a little straw upon the ground; and it was not till night that, by the kindness of her neighbors, she and her children were deposited in an empty barn.

We cannot, except in some of our English poor law cruelties, recall such a circumstance, which has occasioned us deeper indignation than the incidents of this painful narrative, nor one which demands stricter investigation. In the former, we have, indeed, had cruelty in its worst possible forms as far as the acts themselves are concerned. We can understand the workhouse official, snatched perhaps from starvation by the salary he receives and eager to recommend himself to his employers by an economizing use of his functions, committing acts of inhumanity at which one feels horrified. But that such things can take place under the eyes of the Duke of Sutherland, fills us with as much astonishment as pain. It is not many months since the ladies of England appealed to their sisters in America on behalf of the poor blacks, imploring them to exert their influence to put an end to the deplorable and shocking system of slavery; and the first name which the signatures to that appeal bore, was the name of the Duchess of Sutherland. Will that woman look at home and think of William M'Kay's wife, carried in a sheet out of her hut, and laid trembling on the ground, with her new born infant in her arms. Will she speak the eloquent words of remonstrance in favor of the poor whites who have the misfortune, at this moment, to have their holdings on her husband's estates?

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the day set apart for the trial of all State cases in this Court be changed from Thursday to Monday of each succeeding Term of the same; and that publication of this order be made for three successive weeks in the North Carolina Star, and Fayetteville Observer; commanding all persons concerned in transaction of State cases, either as Defendants bound over in Recognizance to Thursday of next Term, or as Witnesses for or against the State, to appear on Monday of September Term next by 10 o'clock, A. M., or their forfeiture will be recorded against them.

And all Officers having precepts to execute and return to said Court in behalf of the state, will please take due notice of the above order and govern themselves accordingly.

Witness, William S. Gunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro' the 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1855. W. S. GUNTER, C. S. C.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa arrived at Halifax yesterday with dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

We are not grieved to learn that she brings no intelligence of any further sanguinary conflicts between the belligerent forces in Russia, either upon the land or on the water.

Gen Simpson says that the Redan and the Malakoff towers were bombarded on the 17th with as much effect as was anticipated.

General Pelissier telegraphs on the 24th that on the previous night the French carried a Russian ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff, and subsequently 500 Russian troops tried to retake it, but were repulsed with a loss of 300 men.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs on the 27th ult. that affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged, but that the fire of the besiegers was occasionally very strong.

The Allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya, and active operations would be delayed till this was effected.

We shall have by this arrival the details of the great battle of the Tchernaya, which has been discovered to have been a victory of much more consequence to the Allies than was at first imagined. Generals Simpson and Pelissier report that this attack of the Russians was a deliberate attempt to raise the siege. If successful in holding the heights the Russians intended another attack at four points. This information has been obtained from documents found on the person of a Russian General who was killed in the action.

General Simpson estimates the Russian forces in the attack as follows: 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 160 guns. The French had only 12,000 men and four batteries engaged, and the Sardinians 4,500 men and 124 guns. The English had but one battery. The Russians advanced three times with determined bravery and thrice carried the bridge, but were as often repulsed. Their retreat was covered by their batteries. The French had 17 officers and 172 men killed, and 53 officers and 1,160 men wounded, and 152 missing. The Sardinian loss was 250 killed and wounded. The Russian loss was 3,000 killed, including three General, 5,000 wounded, and 1,800 missing and taken prisoners.

It would seem, from the result of this battle, as well as of those at the Alma and at Inkermann, that without the protection of impenetrable walls and commanding positions even the fierce and well-trained soldiery of the Czar are unequal to a struggle in the field with their more spirited and ambitious adversaries.

Liverpool Markets, Sept. 1.—Cotton, Orleans fair, 7¼d.; middling, 6¾ a 6 7-16. Stock of American in port 367,000 bales. Uplands fair, 6¾; middling, 6¾; Mobile fair, 6¾; middling, 6¼ a 6 5-16. Sales on Friday 12,000 bales, to speculators 2,000 bales. The market closed steady.

THE BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA

From the Correspondent of the London Daily News.

TURKISH CAMP, KAMARA, Aug. 18.

About an hour before daybreak the French sentinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive shadows gliding past them in the darkness and fired. There was no reply, and silence deep as death followed; about the same time a few shots were heard from the hill occupied by the Piedmontese out-post, but, as the utmost stillness prevailed afterwards on every side, no precautions were taken till just as the first streak of light made itself visible in the horizon a sharp fire was opened from a party of skirmishers against the *tete de pont*, and a regular assault made upon the Sardinian picket. General della Marmora was already on the ground, and sent a battalion of bersaglieri to reinforce the post, so that they might defend themselves till the troops could be got under arms, and the necessary arrangements made. When the reinforcements arrived half the picket was already *hors de combat*, and the assailants were up on the parapet of the little redoubt firing down into them. To prolong the conflict here would only have caused a useless massacre, and the Sardinians consequently withdrew behind an *epaulement* on the other side of the river, near the aqueduct, and there defended themselves till the day broke clearly and the attack became general.

On the side of the French, the *tete de pont* was assaulted in great force, and carried very soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the ground, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the 20th Regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lost twelve officers. The bridge was now occupied, two batteries of artillery were brought across, so as to sweep the road leading between the two heights towards Balaklava, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and mounted the declivity. Strange to say, although General Pelissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made, and nobody was ready. The Russians had already reached the crest of the hill, while the French were still asleep; many officers were awakened by the round-shot passing through their tents; a sergeant had his head taken off while writing the orders of the day for the division. At this critical moment two battalions alone of the 2d Regiment of Zouaves held the whole assaulting column in check, and contested the ground inch by inch till they were forced back upon their own tents. In the meantime the alarm was sounding, the troops got under order, the artillery into position, and a vigorous onset drove the Russians down the declivity, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded.

All this, be it well remembered, occurred in the grey of the morning, which the smoke of the action converted into something like positive darkness, leaving everybody as yet in complete ignorance as to the force they had to contend with, or the dangers they had to bear. In the short pause which followed, however, and during which both sides prepared for a renewal of the struggle, the sun came out from behind the hills, the smoke rose, and the valley of the Tchernaya lay before us like a picture. The tract of table-land lying at the foot of Mackenzie heights was covered with masses of cavalry, infantry and artillery. About 30 guns were ranged in a crescent outside the bridge, and thundered unceasingly against the French position. On the hill from which the Piedmontese picket had been driven were crowds of men around a battery of field artillery, which fired incessantly, though against what I could never clearly make out. I must not forget to mention, however, that they had previously shelled two battalions of Turks encamped in the hollow near the Woronzoff Road, and forced them to retire. This retrograde movement was the only part the latter bore in the whole affair; but it is right to add they were under arms all ready, in case the positions had been attacked.

The Piedmontese were drawn up in line behind a small eminence, close to the ford on the Tchorgonn road, and their batteries on the heights to the right were vigorously replying to the Russian fire. The three divisions of French Camoux Erbillion and Faucheux were under arms, front line a little way back from the brow of the hill, and a great number of Zouaves were lying down in shelter behind a small ridge. Below, on the plain, along the hollow on which the English light horse died so gallantly last winter, "every turf beneath their feet a soldier's sepulchre," were ranged the English and French cavalry, squadron after squadron, extending back nearly to the Turkish redoubts, ready to act in case the enemy should force the Piedmontese position and attempt to debouch upon the open ground behind. The pennons of the Lancers fluttered gaily in long lines in the fresh morning breeze, and when the sun rose high in glory and poured down its rays full on the plain, making scarlet look redder and steel and brass brighter and more resplendent, gilding the hill tops, making the tents glitter, and rolling smoke and mist in great packs up the valley towards Inkermann, the scene became one of passing splendour as well of passing interest. We looked in breathless anxiety for the renewal of the conflict. The combatants had taken breath—their blood was up, for hundreds on both sides lay already stark and stiff on the river side around the bridge, and the artillery evidently was simply playing an interlude till the curtain rose upon another act in the tragedy.

We were not kept long waiting. From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung around the Russian batteries came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. As they wound and twisted, mounting and descending, following the inequalities in the ground in long compact masses, their bayonets glancing in the sunlight, they looked exactly like two huge serpents creeping rapidly along, their scales glistening, and their prey in sight. On arriving within about eight hundred yards of the ford, one halted, and the other turned off abruptly towards the river. It was evident they were about to assail the French position more to the right, on the side next the Sardinians. On reaching the water, some passed on small bridges hastily thrown over, the rest forded, and on gaining this side the column broke into loose order, and pushed on towards the canal or aqueduct, which rises within an embankment at the very foot of the hill. Before reaching it they had to traverse about two hundred yards of smooth green sward; they were no longer exposed to the French artillery, because the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to reach them, but they had their flank turned to that of the Piedmontese, who had got the range to an inch, and fired with an accuracy little short of marvellous.

The head of the column had hardly come up dripping from the water, when they found themselves in the midst of a storm of round shot, grape, and shell, beat upon relentlessly, unrelaxingly, mowing them down by the score, and covering the survivers with clay and gravel. But I must do those survivers justice, and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly onward and upward, passed the canal, though the water was breast high, pushed some yards still on the precipitous side of the hill, though here every wound was mortal, for all who fell rolled helplessly downwards into the aqueduct, and were instantly drowned; but at last halted, turned and fled—never stopping till they reached the river, when they got shelter under the banks and amongst the old willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly urging them to follow him. Reinforcements now came up from the second column; they reformed, but again in loose open order, or rather no order at all, for they marched exactly like a flock of sheep. This was done evidently so that they might present less mass for the artillery to play upon, but it was a great mistake, as will be seen afterwards. This time they displayed more pluck and resolution; they fell to be sure by the dozen, but they never wavered nor faltered, climbed on slowly and laboriously, and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level.

When the head of the column attained this point, the Zouaves, who were lying down behind the ridge on the Russian left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the centre of the plateau, and at the same moment the whole of the French, the artillery included, retired about a hundred yards before the advancing enemy. The firing had ceased, except broken and puny file-firing from the assailants, who now, unable to form in line, and mixed up in disorder, doubtless perceived they should have either mounted in line, or halted and deployed before coming out on the open ground above. For some moments I thought the French were about to give way and retreat, and the Russians become masters of the height, but I was soon convinced of my mistake. One could see them, it is true, falling back on all sides, and closing up into a small round mass, but in the twinkling of an eye this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau, the centre closed up, divided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke, and the crash of musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unfaltering whirr, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, which had made half a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape.

Strong as one's sympathies might be engaged for the French, it was impossible to repress for the moment a sentiment of pity as one looked upon the crowd of Russians looming out through the smoke, as it rolled across them, feebly returning the fire, unable to advance, afraid to retreat—ten thousand deaths in front—ten thousand more behind—help and hope nowhere. They paused for a few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedily relieved from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning air as they levelled their bayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "Hurrah" as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to the word, they wheeled about and flung themselves down the hill side in complete disorder, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before. Some hundreds threw down their arms and surrendered to the French, sooner than run the gauntlet once more across the aqueduct and the river.

The remnant of the column got under cover on the other side of the stream, and remained there for some minutes, until two battalions of Piedmontese came out upon the plain, and throwing out skirmishers advanced upon the river. The Russians now retired in haste, and not in very good order, skirmishing as they went, until they reached the high ground on which their cavalry and the reserve of their artillery were stationed. During the pursuit the Piedmontese made some prisoners. The moment was propitious for a charge of cavalry, who might have cut them up completely.

Major Grovac, the second on the Sardinian etat-major, accordingly brought down their four squadrons, but the colonel objected to charge in face of the Russian cavalry force, fully five thousand in number, unless he were supported by French or English. A messenger was accordingly sent to General Maurice, the French general commanding the cavalry requesting him to push forward a body of his men in the rear of the Piedmontese, but he declined, alleging that he had positive orders not to pursue having returned a similar answer to a similar request on the part of General Erbillon, who commanded on the heights. This is extraordinary, but true, and the only thing one can say about it is to express a hope that there was some good reason for it not visible at first sight. The greater part of the Russian artillery now retired, followed up for a short distance by the French Chasseurs de Vincennes; the cavalry then advanced in an immense line, forming a cresecent, from out of which issued three guns, which fired away to protect the retreat, till the last column had wound its weary way up the road to Mackenzie's Farm, or disappeared amongst the hills towards Tchionlion.

Nothing now remained but to visit the field of battle, on which the Zouaves had already descended like vultures and were removing every thing portable. The scene which presented itself on the banks of the river, below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the horrors of a battle field. The canal itself was choked with dead, most of whom had doubtless fallen into it living, after rolling down the hill side, and found repose in its muddy waters; broken muskets, bags of bread, cartridges, one dark red stain on the white chalky gravel often alone marked the spot where the men first fell; in a moment afterwards tumbled into perdition. Many had fallen after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lie there as we passed, shrieking in agony, and imploring us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced and disfigured as these unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognized son or husband in those hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the midday sun under the tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in their wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fall, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones broken in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On towards the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men, in the prime of life—many with a *cirus grognard* air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a bottle of brandy, either actually in his hand, or lying near him, or broken under him in his fall. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed us that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillerymen. There were a great many small platforms lying about, some resembling ladders with the rungs very close, and carried by rope-strings attached to each end, as bridges to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. The Zouaves had made a general collection of crosses, relics and medals, and retailed them to the visiters, in addition to which pickings from the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded, managing dexterously to extract it from the inside of the trousers close to the knee, where the Russian soldiers generally carry their money, while pretending to examine into the nature of their wounds, thus avoiding giving any mental pain to the sufferers. Some very fine rifles, quite new, and now seen for the first time, were found on the field, but were instantly taken possession of by the authorities, and the sale prohibited. Judging from what I saw myself, and from comparing notes with others, and without being able to say how many may be in the aqueduct, I should say the number left on the field was 1500; the usual calculation is that twice as many are wounded as are killed, and this, with between 5 and 600 prisoners, not wounded, taken by the French and Piedmontese, would make the total loss of the Russians little short of 5000 men *hors de combat*.

Ohio Politics.—From the following lines it would appear that two of the candidates for Governor in the Buckeye State are eminently men of *character*, and committed to political creeds quite liberal, if not orthodox:

"Keep it before the people, that Wm. Medill is in favor of horse stealing! In favor of polygamy! In favor of negro amalgamation! In favor of depriving white people of the elective franchise!"

"Keep it before the people, that Salmon P. Chase is in favor of negro suffrage! In favor of negro jurors! In favor of negro officeholders! In favor of conferring upon negroes the political privileges of white citizens!"

Abolitionism and Infidelity.—The affinity of the two heresies is shown by their being so often found in conjunction. The Vermont Freeman says, as quoted by the Illinois State Register:

"Wherever slavery is found we claim the right to assail it, and whoever or whatever comes between us and slavery to defend it—whether President Pierce with his constitution, or President Lord with his Bible—finds no quarter. Our motto is: Humanity and its rights, above all books and constitutions."

FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE OF MONDAY.

Population of Chicago.—The present population of Chicago, by the enumeration just completed, is eighty thousand and twenty-eight—an increase since 1850 of fifty-one thousand four hundred and eight, or 120,09 per cent. These facts are without parallel in the history of the growth of American cities. But the end is not yet; there is no known reason why this ratio of increase should not be maintained for twenty years yet to come, at the end of which time our population will exceed that of any other town on the Continent—New York not excepted! This is loud talk; but it's true.

Two Thousand and Seven Hundred New Buildings.—We are assured, upon the authority of one of our best architects, that during the present season, two thousand and seven hundred new buildings have been erected, or are in progress of erection, in this city—all of which will be completed and occupied before the incoming of winter. This is the result of an actual enumeration, and may be relied upon as accurate—at least, it does not exceed the truth.

Declined the Honor.—Mr. Fillmore has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England were desirous to have conferred on him—and this on the ground that he had not received a university or even a college education.

An Hibernian was reproved by an officer for daring to whistle in the ranks while going on duty. Just as the officer spoke one of Russia's balls came whistling over the ravine. Pat cocks his eye up to it and quietly said, "There goes a boy on duty, and by jabers, hear how *he* whistles!"

FROM UTAH.

We have received files of the "Deseret News" to July 25. The "News" hoists the name of Hon. J. M. Bernhisel for re-election as delegate to Congress. The general election would be held on the first Monday of August. The emigration to California had commenced to pass through Great Salt Lake City, but the "News" thinks it will be very light this year. The weather since the latter part of May had been very warm, making the ground dry and hot and the streams very low, thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers. The coping-stone is laid upon three-eighths of the wall around Temple Block, and a large dwelling-house for President Brigham Young was progressing rapidly.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Great Salt Lake City with great parade, firing of cannon, and making of speeches. The following are some of the sentiments proposed:

President Franklin Pierce: May he live till his popularity is equal to his virtues; and may no future President of the United States do any more harm or less good.

The Governor of Utah: He is as he was, and as he is so may he ever be.

The Territory of Utah: The hub of the great wheel of creation; "spin away, gals," and clothe the heralds of holiness in homespun.

Deseret forever: Her own Governor, her own religion, her own legion, and her own "peculiar institutions," instead of office-hoppers, cold-hoppers or grass hoppers.

Liberty of conscience: The bulwark of every Government. Woe to the nation that muzzles it.

Notwithstanding the unprosperous state of affairs, the "Twelve Apostles" are stirring up the saints to pay their tithings, that the work of building "the Temple of the Lord" may not be hindered. The "Saints" evidently are rather backward, and wish to put off the "Apostles" with promises of what they will do when times improve; but they are told that their excuses will not be taken.

In an address delivered in the Tabernacle Brigham Young took occasion to pitch into the United States officers and soldiers composing Col. Steptoe's command. Brigham grows pot-valiant after the military force had departed, and vows that, though he may not be Governor by Executive appointment, he will be Governor in fact.

"No man they can send here will have much influence with this community unless he is the man of their choice. Let them send whom they will, and it does not diminish my influence one particle. As I said the first time I spoke on this stand, my Governorship and every other ship under my control are aided and derive advantages from my position in the priesthood."

But what "riles" Brigham more than all else is the ungrateful conduct of the soldiery in playing the deuce with the hearts of the Mormon women and girls. The order to march caused a regular stampede among the handsomest girls, and the Mormon priesthood are truly disconsolate. Brigham is very particular in describing the gallantry and seductive arts of the soldiery. The morals of Utah were not particularly good before the soldiery arrived, but Brigham declares that they made matters infinitely worse. In his wrath he thus threatens:

"I do not know what I shall say next winter if such men make their appearance here as were some last winter. I know what I think I shall say if they play the same game again. Let the women be ever so bad, so help me God, we will slay them."

Between the grasshoppers, the hot weather, and the United States soldiery, Utah is left in a rather unpromising condition. The revolt and desertion of the women to the Gentile ranks is, however, the severest blow that Mormonism has yet received.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ABOLITION COURTESY.

It is one of the tricks of Abolition to black-ball and vilify any eminent citizen, living or dead, who has maintained conservative ground on the subject of slavery. Here are three cases in point which have met our eyes within the last 24 hours. The subject of these calumnies, (or rather compliments, for such they ought to be considered,) are the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., long the excellent pastor of a Baptist church in this city—Gen. John H. Cocke of Virginia—and Judge Kane, U. S. Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Three more estimable and every way excellent citizens, it would be difficulty to name.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

DEATH OF REV. DR. CONE.—The city journals are heaping fulsome eulogism upon the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D. (Baptist,) who died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age. Whatever others may say, we cannot forget that the Doctor has been from the first one of the most unscrupulous opponents of the anti-slavery cause, and foremost among those who sought to hide the wickedness of slavery under the mantle of Christianity, and to persuade the North to render a prompt obedience to the Fugitive Slave law. To call such a man a Christian, still more a Christian minister, is to libel Him who *came to deliver men from bondage*, not to enslave them. Whatsoever may have been his professions, he was a *practical Atheist, a contemner of God and his laws.* And yet the so called anti-slavery religious journals prate of his eminent piety and the completeness and beauty of his Christian character! If he had been suspected of unsoundness upon any point of doctrine laid down in the popular creed, the same journals would scarcely have admitted the possibility of his getting into Heaven, even though his life had been devoted to works of charity and mercy!

From the Evening Post.

Judge Kane's Popularity in Pennsylvania.—Judge Kane went to Media, Penn., some days since, and on alighting from the cars asked a person standing near if he knew where Mr. M—— lived.

"Yes, sir, I am going directly by his residence."

"Well, will you be good enough to inform him that Judge Kane wishes to see him?"

"Judge Kane! Are you Judge Kane?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, I advise you to be a little careful how you move about here; you are not in very good repute in these parts. If you don't keep a good look out they'll mob you."

After some further colloquy, the man agreed to inform Mr. M —— that Judge Kane wished to see him, and did so. Mr. M —— promptly replied:

"Judge Kane! I don't want to see *him*. What in the devil does he want with *me*?"

This last expression shows the dialect of the haters of these good men, *i. e.*, on the supposition that the alleged conversation ever took place—which we very much doubt.—*Jour. of Com.*

The finest idea of a thunder storm extant is when Wiggins came home tight. Now Wiggins is a teacher, and had been to a temperance meeting and drank too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters; and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

'Wife, are you hurt?' 'No.' 'Girls are you hurt?' 'No.'

'Terrible clap, wasn't it?'

WRONG SIDE OUTWARD;

Or the Difference between Cashmere and Calico.

"Did I tell you about it Eunice?"

"About what?"

"My going to the city wrong side outward.

"What do you mean?" said Eunice.

"Oh, I see you never heard the story, so I will tell you. Two years ago I spent a few weeks with my friends the Wilmots, near the city of A——. In the family were two young ladies who found it necessary to do a great deal of shopping, and not a little visiting in the city, and of course patronized the railroad connecting their little village with the 'Green street Depot' to no trifling extent.

"'Now you shall see what a handsome and gentlemanly conductor we have on this route," said Bell Wilmot to me, as I took a luxurious cushion in a crowded car for a first 'miscellaneous' trip to A——.

"'He is my beau ideal of a conductor,' added Kate; let the car be ever so crowded he is sure to find a place for ladies, and never objects to our band boxes and carpet bags, as many ill-natured fellows, dressed in a little brief authority, are apt to do; and if our purses are short after a shopping excursion, he often—Kate's rhapsody was interrupted by the starting of the train.

"We were whirled off to A—— in about twenty minutes, yet I had opportunity to notice that the labelled official *was* indisputably very considerate and attentive, at all events to *our party*. He opened the window which was swollen by damp weather, at a look from Kate, and ordered a Dutchman, smoking meekly upon the platform, into the baggage car, at a symptom of faintness from Bell. I could but acknowledge that Fanny Fern should add to her list of models a 'model conductor,' taking this one for her original.

"Arrived at our destination, I was again entertained with my friends' praises of the various merchants and milliners they were accustomed to patronize.

"'I always purchase silks at Weaver's; they are so conscientious, and never try to palm off an inferior article upon a customer. At Mrs. Lassalle's you will find a superb assortment of gloves and embroideries. The proprietress is a reduced French Countess, and one of the most lady like persons you ever saw,' rattled Bell Wilmot.

"'And if you wish to buy shoes, be sure and call at Marvin's, they are so accommodating; they never make wry faces, if you happen to break a string, or loosen a clasp, or any other such trifling accident,' added Kate.

"This was enough, yet if I needed more to convince me of the superior excelleuce of these aristocratic shopkeepers, that afternoon's observation would have furnished it. No sooner did the rich brocades, and crapes, and ribbons of the fair Misses Wilmot flutter inside a shop door than every attendant, from proprietor to errand boy, proceeded to don their most obsequious smiles and agreeable deportment. It was not strange, Eunice. The young ladies carried heavy purses, and they were easily persuaded to lighten them.

"The afternoon passed pleasantly and fatiguingly enough, in chattering and shopping, in shaking hands with old acquaintances, and trying to bow gracefully to new introductions, and on our return, amid many expressions of satisfaction as our purchases were unrolled and exhibited before Mrs. Wilmot and Aunt Lucy, the girls forced me to confess that the A —— merchants and the A —— and O —— conductor far surpassed any others in the known world.

"And so it was almost daily for the fortnight of my stay. At one time we called on a celebrated dentist for some trifling tooth operation. He was an acquaintance of Bell's and she presented him to me as a friend. He was very handsome and his voice and smile captivating to one who could appreciate music and sunshine. Eunice, I was amazingly pleased with that man. I who am so fastidious. I fancied him the impersonation of skill and benevolence—the head and the heart—the means and the end—glorious combination for those who set themselves up as the world's healers and teachers. He impressed me as one of the few to whom science may safely commit her priceless treasures, sure that they would be used only for the blessing of humanity. Ah, Eunice! I had only seen the silken side!"

"Pray go on," said Eunice.

"One rainy morning, I received a letter from home, giving notice that my young sister was about to take a Western tour with a friend. 'New dresses of course, are requisite, wrote my mother, 'and I wish you to procure and send them immediately. Then followed a list of the articles needed.

"This letter had been longer than usual on the route; that moment, I knew sister Lib, amid a sympathizing conclave of waiting milliners, marveled at my long delay.

"The articles must be purchased that very day, raining as it was, and moreover I must go alone; for Bell and Kate had gone to bed with hair in curl-papers, and novels under their pillows. Toward noon the rain abated, and I notified my friends of my determination to go to A ——. The young ladies stared with astonishment.

"To morrow I will be at your service" said Bell but not to day. Why you're crazy—look at the clouds—you'll take a dreadful cold—don't get satin striped tissue; it frays shockingly.

I dressed, walked to the station but a few rods distant, and found myself half an hour too early. Very soon the clouds lowered and rain fell in cataracts. Nevertheless, I stubbornly adhered to my determination, the more stubbornly that I knew the girls would ridicule me without mercy if I returned. But I looked at my dress, and thought of my bonnet; and was thankful that the old brown veil I found crumbled in my pocket would protect it. My mantilla was of watered silk, handsomely trimmed, and I remembered a a lady told me that water would spot it. How foolish I had been to wear it.

"Well, Eunice, what do you suppose I did? I turned it wrong side outwards! It was lined with the usual black muslin from which the gloss had disappeared in spots. I was the only occupant of the Ladies saloon, and enjoyed the full benefit of an eight by ten looking glass. I glanced in it, and seeing what a ludicrous figure my old veil and rusty outer garment made in contrast with my fine cashmere travelling dress with its richly trimmed basque, the idea of going to the city thoroughly disguised, at once presented itself. The skirt of my dress was separate from the body, and I had lined it for comfort in winter with an old gingham dress, clean and whole, but I must confess sadly faded. Well, I turned this wrong side outward, also."

"You don't mean that you went to the city in that style," said Eunice.

"I did, and enjoyed it, too, convinced that I was doing a sensible thing. But you shall hear. Scarcely was my odd toilet completed, when the whistle sounded, and drawing my thick veil tightly over my face, I made my way to the nearest car. And now commenced the development. The handsome and gentlemanly conductor nearly knocked me over in the doorway, in his willingness to pioneer a lady in blue silk with four flounces, a satchel, a hat box, a parasol, and a lap dog, safely out upon the platform. Returning while I stood gazing vacantly at the rows of hats and boots none of which moved to relinquish a seat in my behalf, the model conductor politely led to an uncomfortable corner seat, between a black woman with a baby, and a white woman with two babies. Of course I accepted it, and the cunning pranks of the little African made my hard seat endurable.

"Well, I reached the city, and made my way to Weaver's fashionable store. The skies were weeping briskly, and I, carrying a fine cotton umbrella, probably did not call up golden visions to the eyes of the young gentlemen clerks who lounged upon the counters, or sat with feet elevated. When I inquired for silks, tissues, grenadines, any summer dress goods,' there was one undivided stare.

"It would take too much time to tell how some strainer silks, and half cotton bareges were first produced, and how I eventually convinced them that I understood their proper quality. Suffice to say, I purchased nothing there, though tempting articles were finally displayed before me, but suited myself at less pretentious establishments.

"Next, to Mrs. Lasalle's I went, whose anathemas upon me for detecting the cotton hose presented me for linen, I will not repeat, but must say that they were delivered in a very uncourteous like rage, though in excellent French.

"I did not try the shoe store that day, for in passing Dr. R.'s office, something prompted me to enter. I had been amused, and not the least disappointed by my afternoon's experience, but now a little anxiety mingled with much curiosity. I bethought me of a nervous tooth-ache that had robbed me of sleep for a portion of several nights, and which I had sedulously concealed from the family, chiefly because Aunt Lucy's infallible remedy in such cases was whiskey and ginger, boiling hot, a remedy to me infinitely worse than the disease. Perhaps Dr. R. could name somethings less objectionable.

"I rang gently, and was admitted. The Doctor, who was talking and smoking with a dashing young man, glanced at my dress as I entered, and without farther notice, went on with the conversation. Finally, I instituted a slight cough, and he turned toward me, with—

"Well old lady, what is the matter with you?"

I inquired in a *suffering* voice, "the best cure for an aching tooth."

"'Crooked iron, marm, applied cold, is the best thing, and animal magnetism is next best. Ever try it, hey?' And the man of science winked and grinned to his companion, who in turn ejected a quid of tobacco from his mouth, quite near my poor gingham skirt, and laughed immoderately. In two seconds I was in the street, and on my way to the Depot, questioning within myself, whether there are such qualities yet remaining in our world, as unbought honesty and kindness. My doubts were to be removed. The train stood at the Depot as I came in sight, and I hurried my steps lest it should depart without me.

"I managed to gain a seat, but had no time to purchase a ticket, and when the conductor came I felt for my port-monnaie to pay the necessary fare. It was gone. An examination of my pocket to its lowest depths availed nothing, and I was in a dilemma. I explained the matter to him, assuring him I should leave the cars at the next station, and would there borrow the amount. He left me muttering his suspicions that the story was a lie and went his rounds.

"Soon after some one touched my elbow, and on looking round I was greeted by a lank, ragged, uncombed Irishman, who smiled and held something toward me. It was my portmonnaie.

"'Faith and havn't I been sarchin the cars for ye this blessed while,' said he; 'sure it was meself that saw ye take yer handkerchief from yer pocket, and send this ere thing a spinning upon the paving stones. An ye didn't see Pat Crugan after ye—faith if I hadn't been comin the same road, a precious hunt ye might have had for it.' Bless the untored, uncorrupted Irish heart!

"And now I was at O—— station; and the sun, though low in the west, was shining brightly. I went directly to the ladies' room and in five minutes emerged therefrom a well-dressed lady, with an uncovered bonnet of the latest importation.' As the conductor crossed the platform to give moving orders, I stepped up and tendered my fare, saying my purse had been found and returned to me. You have a vivid imagination, Eunice, if you can picture the countenance of that gentleman."

"Did you relate your adventures to the young ladies?" said Eunice.

"No indeed! When the goods came, they were delighted with them, affirming that this silk came from Weaver's; no other merchant had anything like it; and this lace from Mrs. Lasalle's, they remembered seeing it there!" I kept my own counsel; and now Eunice; what do you think of it all?"

"I think the wisdom you purchased was cheap enough, at all events. Yet there is one other place to which I wish you had gone."

"And where is that?"

"To *church*," said Eunice.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

The Naval Retiring Board.—The report of the Naval Retiring Board was approved to-day by the President. Two hundred of our officers are removed from active service, including 49 dropped from the rolls. Captains on leave of absence, 17; on furlough pay, 15; dropped, 3. Commanders on leave of absence on pay, 21; on furlough, 12; dropped 6. Lieutenants on leave of absence on pay, 18; on furlough, 49, dropped, 19. Masters in the Navy on leave of absence on pay, 15; on furlough, 3; dropped, 9. Passed Midshipmen on furlough, 3; dropped, 12.

It is understood that orders will be issued shortly, to commandants of stations giving details for the information of the Navy, by which the public will learn what changes have been made.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11

Health of New Orleans.—The health of this city has much improved, and the fever is steadily abating.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13.

General Scott's Back Pay.—It is reported that Gen. Scott's back pay as Lieutenant General has been disallowed by the war Department.

Americans in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:

"There are a great many American families now in Paris. I may mention among them the wife of General Winfield Scott, who is travelling with her sister, Mrs. Cabell, of Virginia, and Miss Gibson, of Washington, (a daughter, I understand, of General Gibson.) General Scott himself is expected over before long. Mr. Ex-President Fillmore and Mr. Corcoran were yesterday presented to the Emperor. The widow of Dr. Horner, of Philadelphia, and family, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, are also among the representatives sent here from that city. There are 3,700 Americans now here."

To Renovate Silk Dresses.—Take the water in which potatoes have been boiled, dip therein a clean sponge, rub carefully, then take a cloth and wipe evenly on the surface. Potatoe water not only renews the lustre of silks, but stiffens them as if starched. Gentlemen's cravats treated in this manner have all the appearance of new goods.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1855.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The contributions for the aid of these suffering cities have been very liberal. At the latest accounts New York had contributed $35,000. Philadelphia $21,000 and Baltimore $30,000 in cash. The Ladies of Baltimore also, have held a meeting and requested that the orphan children in Norfolk and Portsmouth be sent there immediately, as large contributions had already been made for their support, and nurses and a superintendent appointed for an asylum in which they are to be lodged. Provisions enough have been donated to support them one year.

The Petersburg Express of Friday said that the fever was abating in both cities. And in its issue of Saturday, it says:

"We are pleased to state that the same cheering tidings reached us yesterday from the Fever Districts, as on the day before. The impression seems to prevail generally with both physicians and citizens, that the Fever is abating in both Norfolk and Portsmouth. But few new cases were reported in Norfolk on Thursday, and the deaths amounted to 38,—quite a reduction as compared with previous days. In Portsmouth the number of new cases were small, and the deaths only seven. We sincerely trust that both places have seen their darkest days, and that a ray of light is at last glimmering before them.

"The *Curtis Peck* steamer was met at the City Point wharf yesterday, by several gentlemen of this city who went down for the especial purpose of getting a sight at the dear little orphans *en route* for Richmond. They arrived safely under the care of Rev. Thomas Hume, of the Baptist Church, accompanied by three Sisters of Charity. In consequence of some slight indisposition prevailing at the Academy Building in Portsmouth, where the little ones have been residing, only twenty-eight came up yesterday. The remainder will be brought up hereafter. They are said to be very sprightly and handsome little boys and girls; and much too young to realize their heavy loss. Some of them we are told are even too young to tell their names, and the probability is their real names will never be ascertained."

FROM EUROPE.—In the preceding page may be found the details of the foreign news by the Africa, and an English account of the great battle of the Tchernaya. The Ariel, from Havre, has since arrived, but her news is anticipated by the arrivals of the Arago and the Africa.

The Russian account is considerably different from the English. The Invalide Russe says:

"Desirous of turning away the enemy from the siege works of Sebastopol, and at the same time to make sure of the forces of the allies, Prince Gortchakoff undertook an offensive movement in the valley of the Tchernaya with a portion of the troops encamped on Mackenzie heights.

"On the 4th (16th) of August, at 4 a. m., these troops divided themselves into two columns, the right commanded by Aide-de-Camp General Read took a front direction against the so-called Fedukhine heights, and the left, commanded by Lieutenant-General Liprandi, advanced on Tchorgoun. In a moment the two columns drove away the enemy from the right bank of the Tchernaya. Lieutenant-General Liprandi occupied the heights of Tchorgoun. On its side the right column advanced with extraordinary rapidity towards the river, crossed it under the violent fire of the enemy's batteries, then crossed a large canal of the aqueduct, and carried on by the excitement of battle, advanced directly on the Fedekhine heights.

"In the interval the enemy had already had time to bring up considerable forces to the menaced point of their fortified position. The troops of the right column, who were scaling the escarpment, met a desperate resistance there. All the efforts of our brave infantry were fruitless. On this occasion we suffered a disastrous loss. General Read and the Chief of his Staff, Major General de Weimarn, were the first to fall.

"The Commander-in-Chief, however, hastened up in all haste to the right column, and seeing that our troops were wasting their heroic efforts on that point, ordered a retreat beyond the Tchernaya.

"Having retired to about half-cannon range, Prince Gortschakoff ordered his lines of battle to halt, in the hope that the enemy would pursue us and offer us the opportunity of fighting them in the open field. The allies, however, did not stir from their positions; after remaining four hours in view of our adversaries, our troops quietly returned to Mackenzie heights.

"The enemy having driven back our attack did not dare to take the offensive, despite its numerical superiority."

The Paris letter of the National Intelligencer says:

Spirits are flagging a little in Paris. Events in the Crimea obstinately refuse to take the direction that the French and their Emperor so ardently desire. Even as I write (quarter past 11 A. M.) the guns of the Invalides are rousing all Paris with their thunders. But, alas! it is not for the capture of Sweaborg, nor the fall of Sebastopol, nor the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya. No; it is in honor of Queen Victoria, who leaves us this morning for her own glorious realm. Her ten days' visit is over, and, notwithstanding the best intentions of her Imperial Amphytrion, the visit has not been marked by any great coincident event which will serve to illustrate it in history. It has been signalized by a dazzling display of fictitious enthusiasm, fictitious joy, fictitious affection, by a fictitious victory, (that of the Tchernaya,) and by enormous drafts on the city and State treasuries—these last not fictitious.

It is now universally admitted here in private that the affair of the 16th, on the Tchernaya, has been egregiously magnified in the French official despatches, and the renewed bombardment of the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th most unduly diminished in importance by the same medium. In the former affair the Russians were certainly repelled, and with loss, but not disastrously, as this Government pretends. And as for the bombardment, all now admit (but privately, of course) its real and sinister significance as a failure to effect the hoped-for breach; and serve as a prelude to another grand attack on Malakoff. That attack seems now indefinitely postponed. It is the conviction that, during the last ten days, the electric telegraph, the Moniteur, and even the imperial pen itself, in the letter to Gen. Pelissier, (of which anon,) have been conspiring to prevent a cloud from darkening the fore-ground while Queen Victoria was in France, that has caused the painful impression and misgiving that are now observable on the public mind. The bombardment ceased on the 20th, and French authorities, both here and in the Crimea, have been quite silent upon the subject since the notice of the 22d, communicated in my last letter.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—The Northern papers are counting noses in the next House of Representatives, on the Nebraska question. The Journal of Commerce says that the Anti Nebraska men will have 16 majority. The New York Times, that they will have 46 majority; and the Boston Journal, 41 majority.

The Senate is still conservative enough to defeat the repeal of the Bill, though since the recess the free soilers have changed 10 votes there. Five Senators who voted for the bill and whose terms have expired, have been replaced by five abolitionists.

MAINE ELECTION.—Contrary to the early advices, no one has a majority of all the votes for Governor, and the election will go to the Legislature. Morrill, the candidate of the "Americans," the "Republicans," and the Maine-law men, has a small plurality only. In the Legislature a party called "liberals," composed of Whigs and Democrats, have a large majority, and it is said will elect either Wells, the Democratic candidate, or Reed, the Whig candidate.

Not a single fusionist is elected to the State Senate. Last year the Senate was unanimously of that party, and in the House but 40 members were in opposition. This year, out of 151 members they have but 40.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The election in this State, which was supposed to have been settled long since, is still a matter of speculation. The Washington Union has returns from the whole State, electing the whole Locofoco ticket by very large majorities. Some of the "American" papers, on the contrary, claim the election of the "American" candidate for Lieut. Governor.

UNITED STATES DEBT.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, on the Financial and Industrial policy of our Government, states that the Foreign debt of this country amounts to the enormous sum of $400,000,000, and that it is annually increased $60,000,000. One great cause of this immense and constantly increasing indebtedness is, that our statesmen are always endeavoring to encourage importation. If more revenue is wanted, the duties are diminished and the importations consequently increased. The writer truly remarks that a war for three years with a powerful maritime nation would involve an unexampled scene of national and individual bankruptcy.

THE COTTON CROP.—The total receipts of cotton at the various ports of the United States, for the year ending August 31st, 1855, are 2,847,339 bales, against 2,930,027 bales for 1854; 3,262,882 bales for 1853, 3,015,029 bales for 1852, and 2,355,257 bales in 1851.

The total exports to foreign ports for the past cotton year are 2,244,209 bales, against 2,319,148 for the preceding year.

The stock on hand in all our ports on Augtst 31st was 143,336 bales, against 135,603 at the same date last year.

The number of bales consumed in the United States during the past year was 593,584, against 610,571 for the year preceding.

A FORGERY.—The National Intelligencer says that the paragraph published by an Illinois paper as from an editorial notice in the Intelligencer of Mr. Clay's speech on the Missouri Bill, *is a forgery*. The real statement was that Mr. Clay spoke 4 hours in opposition to the Missouri restriction. He was in favor of the Compromise in common with most Southern men and in opposition to the almost united North.

PROSPEROUS COUNTY.—The Western Eagle is scolding the people of Rutherford for their backwardness in rail road subscriptions. Well they deserve it too, if the following statement of their present condition is accurate. Says the Eagle:

"She occupies the unenviable position of having the smallest subscription on the line. The assessed value of her lands is nearly double that of either Lincoln, Cleaveland or Gaston, and her agricultural resources are immeasurably superior to either of them. It is conjectured that this year near 200,000 bushels of wheat have been raised in the county. Put it down at 150,000 bushels, from that amount take 20,000 bushels for sowing, and 30,000 for home consumption. In Rutherford county, including Rutherford portion of Polk there are about 1,000 families. This gives 6 barrels of flour to each family, and leaves 100,000 bushels of wheat for sale, which at $1 per bushel would nearly double the amount subscribed in this county. Our corn crop for the year is estimated at 800,000 bushels. Our people are very little in debt at home or abroad. There is no sueing in court or before magistrates. Lawyers, Sheriffs and constables are almost starving; so that if you were to seek for a community able to build a Railroad, Rutherford county would be selected as that community."

Eastern and Western Extension.—We understand that the Governor has been officially informed that the requisite amount of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western and North Carolina Railroad has been subscribed by individuals and the per centage required by the Charter paid in; and that the Governor has called a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement on the 12th, and of the Council of State on the 20th inst., to the end that the State's subscription of stock in both Roads may be made, and State Directors in the same appointed.

Ral. Standard.

At the meeting of the Board on the 12th inst., it was found that there was some informality in the certificate of the Western N. C. Rail Road Company; and in consequence the State subscription of $600,000 to that work was not made. It is thought that by the meeting on the 20th the defect will be remedied, the subscription made, and eight State Directors appointed. Two-thirds of the capital stock of the Atlantic Road, amounting to about $100,000 was subscribed.

NICE TIMES BELOW.—Party feeling seems to run pretty high among our friends on the lower Cape Fear. At a Locofoco meeting the other night the new Bank of Wilmington, we learn from the Herald, was denounced as a "Know Nothing Bank." And our friend of the Herald, in contradicting it as a silly story, charges the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road with being "a Locofoco concern," and "a Locofoco Committee of Vigilance."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

This excessively hot weather is producing a feverish anxiety in regard to the danger of the yellow fever spreading to the Northern cities. It is even reported this morning that there was a fatal case of it at Brooklyn yesterday. And I see that a death has occurred by it near Baltimore. I hear also that it has appeared at Suffolk, Va. A physician of this city (for I have not yet cut the *costly* acquaintance of the profession,) said to me yesterday that he expected it here this season or the next; and he predicts that the horrors of Norfolk will be as nothing compared with what will be witnessed among the million of people who are now living within five miles of the City Hall, hundreds of thousands of whom live surrounded by filth. But what most of all he dreads is the ignorance of physicians and nurses as to the practical treatment of the disease, which has not prevailed here for so many years.

To-day is very hot, even in my room, to which I have prudently confined myself, much as I wish to get through with business and turn my face homewards.

The city is thronged with strangers. The St. Nicholas Hotel is a little city of itself, with at least 1000 guests, and probably half as many servants and other employees. In the evening the Halls and Parlors present a curious sight, say from 6 to 7½ o'clock, by which time hundreds go off to the Theatres and other places of amusement. The crowd between those hours is almost impassable; but in the midst of it, elbowing their way through the mass of fashionables, may be seen at almost any moment the burly porters, in shirt sleeves, with huge baggage going up or going down, or a washerwoman with a big basket of clothes, or the timid sewing girl from the mantua-makers, with a box containing the new dress for some of the lady guests. It is a queer scene, in which few stop to moralize upon the relative happiness of the guest or the sewing girl. But undoubtedly "Each heart knoweth its own bitterness," and it is to be hoped also its own joys.

I regret to say that the most ridiculously fashionable woman in the house is from the South—from a middle Southern city. She is dressed in such ultra style that wherever she appears people turn to gaze—and to smile. She is young, apparently well proportioned, with beautiful complexion; (also apparently,) and good features. She wears gay dresses, (being a young bride, it is said;) but the crowning feature is her head, on both sides of which her hair is *fixed* so as to spread out far more than any ram's horns that I ever saw—forgive the comparison, as it is the only thing I think of when I see her. When prepared to go out, she has stuck upon the very back of her head, entirely behind these horns, what she no doubt calls "a love of a bonnet," but which looks like a cap made of gossamer.

Yet this lady looks for all the world as if she thought herself the most perfectly dressed woman in the house. Oh fashion! what fantastic tricks dost thou play with thy votaries!

Everybody talks of Rachell (pronounced Rashell;) but I have not conversed with any one who has seen her. Of course I shall not see her, for I would probably be as little edified by listening to a play in the French language as I was once at hearing an old friend preach a sermon in Gaelic, of which I understood not a word.

I had occasion to ride through a portion of Broadway to-night, and think I was never more struck with the progress of luxury and show, as manifested in the splendor of the stores, refreshment houses, &c., displayed in all their brilliancy by gas light. It seems to me that many of them have consumed a small fortune in the mere fitting up, the gold and glare and glitter, all intended to catch the eye, and all, undoubtedly, paid for by the unwary birds who are caught by such chaff. And who is not so caught that comes to New York? Money evaporates here with marvellous rapidity, even from prudent and plain people.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

I see by the morning papers that the N. Y. Shipping List has completed its usual annual statement of much interest to the many readers of the Observer who are producers, buyers, or manufacturers of the great staple.

The annual receipts at all the ports, from Sept. 1, 1854 to Sept. 1, 1855, were 2,847,339 bales. The following is the comparative statement for 1854 and 1855:—

District.	1855 Bales.	1854 Bales.
New Orleans,	1,234,644	1,346,925
Mobile,	454,595	538,684
Texas,	80,737	110,325
Florida,	136,597	155,444
Georgia,	378,694	316,005
South Carolina,	499,272	416,754
North Carolina,	26,136	11,524
Virginia,	38,000	21,936
Overland to New York & Phil.	7,661	12,480
Total crop,	2,847,339	2,930,027
Decrease in 1855		82,688

From this it appears that Charleston has become the second exporting city as to cotton.

The following is the disposition of the crop:

Total crop of 1855, as above		2,847,339
Add stock first of season		135,603
Total supply		2,982,942
To Foreign ports	2,243,318	
Home use	593,584	
Stock at close	143,336	
Burnt at New York, &c.	2,704	2,982,942

The falling off in the home consumption is very remarkable.

The Foreign distribution of the supply was:

	Bales.
To Great Britain	1,549,716
To France	409,931
To North of Europe	135,200
To other Foreign Ports	149,362
Total	2,244,200

The following is a comparison of production and home use at different periods:—

Years.	Total Production.	Home Use
1855	2,847,339	593,584
1854	2,930,027	610,571
1853	3,262,882	671,009
1843	2,030,409	346,744
1833	1,205,394	196,413
1823	509,158	Not stated.

The U. S. Treasury statements show the following as the value of those crops, except the last, which is estimated:—

Treasury year.	Ex-Value.	Average price.
1855	$96,000,000	10.50
1854	93,596,220	9.47
1853	109,456,404	9.85
1843	49,112,806	6.02
1833	36,191,105	11.01
1823	20,445,520	11.00

The late crop would have fallen below 2,820,000 bales, but for the unusually large receipts of new Cotton in the month of August, which amounted to 34,079 bales, against 1,800 bales new Cotton last year, and 762 bales the year before. But the actual production of the year is reckoned to have been full 3,000,000 bales; about 150,000 bales being retained in the interior by reason of low water in the Alabama, Arkansas, and upper Louisiana rivers.

I see that $6000 of North Carolina State Bonds sold at par yesterday, whilst Virginia bonds sold at near 2 per cent. discount.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A State Convention of this order is to meet at Raleigh on Oct. 15th.

We are indebted to the Euzelian Society of Wake Forest College for a copy of the address recently delivered before the Societies of that Institution, by Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern. The subject of the Address is the Educated Farmer.

THE "LIBERTY PARTY."—At the convention of this party (the ultra abolitionists) at Utica, N. Y., last week, Fred Douglass was nominated for Secretary of State, and another negro fellow "unknown to fame," for Attorney General.

FIT SUBJECTS FOR THE GALLOWS.—The Albany Knickerbocker reports a case of unparalelled Rail Road recklessness. It says:

"The Western Rail Road and the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad here run side by side for several miles. On Tuesday afternoon it so happened that trains arrived at this spot on either Road at the same time and going in the same direction. A challenge was given and accepted to a trial of speed, and off they started at a furious rate. After running about three miles they came to a spot where the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad crosses the Western. Each Engineer thought he could get his train over first, and put on all steam to beat his opponent in the race. The Albany engine, however lost two seconds, instead of gaining, as its engineer anticipated, and struck the rear passenger car of the other train in the centre, cutting it in two, and passing with all its cars through the opening. There were but three persons in the car which was thus cut in two, and they escaped unharmed."

NEW YORK.—In the money article of Friday's New York Express we notice the following paragraphs:

"Never have we seen the great thoroughfares of New York more crowded or active with business than during the past week. Our hotels are completely *packed* with merchants and travelers from all sections of the country. On a single morning the arrivals by the Eastern steamboats alone amounted to over thirteen hundred. Probably one hundred and twenty-five thousand strangers are now in this city.

"The amount of merchandise now being shipped hence in every direction is beyond all precedent. Our jobbing and importing merchants who are favored with liberal stocks of goods, were never doing a larger or more profitable trade. Desirable fall and winter goods continue to advance in prices—particularly foreign fabrics—and are bought up by sample cards or otherwise, immediately after arrival. Every branch of business appears to be active. The city retail trade has commenced earlier than usual, stimulated probably by the prospect of higher prices, and a bare market later in the season.

As an indication of the rapid growth of the country and the demand for fine goods, we will mention that within the short space of seven years the importation of Lace and Muslin Embroidery alone has increased from $500,000 to nearly $5,000,000 per annum. The largest proportion of these goods are made in Glasgow, although heavy importations are received from France, Germany and Switzland. This department of trade has become very important with many of our heavy dealers in foreign merchandise, and will probably continue to be extended, unless by change in the fashions, which is very probable.

The Cloak and Mantilla trade is another great feature in the business of New York. It may almost be called an entirely new business, it having been started as a distinct branch only a few years since. There are engaged in manufacturing these goods in the city not less than 10,000 females."

A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes that quite a triumph in marine architecture has lately been accomplished in that city upon the Hudson river steamer "New World." It was found that when loaded she drew too much water to cross some of the bars at low tide, and hence could not be made available for the freighting business. To remedy this it was proposed to widen her beam from thirty-seven to forty-nine feet, making her breadth over all about eighty feet. This was a decided novelty, but it has been successfully accomplished, and the vessel now draws only five and a half feet of water when fully loaded, and makes her passages in safety at all stages of the tide. She is decidedly the pride of the Hudson, being three hundred and seventy feet long and one story higher than any other boat in our waters, with ample accommodation for one thousand first-class passengers.

SOME LION.—One of our exchanges, indulging in a little highfalutin, says that "the young American lion has arose from his lair—shaken the dew drops from his mane, and roared so loud that the nations have heard, and stand amazed, and the timorous and doubting are trembling lest he may soon become king of the forest and plain."

A meeting was held at Charlotte on the 4th inst., to select an orator to represent North Carolina at the celebration to come off at King's Mountain, on the 4th of October next. It will be remembered that Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks had, for reasons satisfactory to himself, declined to deliver the address at the King's Mountain celebration. In view of this state of the case, the meeting

"Resolved, That we invite James W. Osborne, Esq., to deliver the address, believing in him we have one that will reflect lustre upon the past, and do honor to the present."

The selection of the meeting could not have been more judiciously made. Mr. Osborne is essentially an orator—born an orator, and his natural gifts have been strengthened by study and refined by cultivation. We have no doubt but he will do honor to himself and his State.

Wil. Journal.

We understand that the steamer James R. Grist, running on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, happened with another accident on Friday last. The piston rod becoming detached from the crank, burst out the cylinder head, which caused a small portion of steam to escape. This alarmed one of the deck hands (a negro) to such an extent that he jumped overboard and was drowned. A pole was handed him while in the water, but he was so frightened that he refused to take hold of it, and swam off and sunk.—*North Carolinian.*

Col. Murchison, the energetic President of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co., we are glad to learn, is fast recovering from his recent illness. His numerous friends will be gratified to hear of his speedy restoration to health.—*North Carolinian.*

The first bale of new cotton, from Robeson county, was sold here on Tuesday the 7th instant, for $10.85. The cotton was raised upon the plantation of our worthy friend John McNair. The quality we learn was excellent.—*Argus.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Quarantine Regulations.—The board of health of this city have passed an ordinance subjecting vessels from Baltimore and the South to quarantine regulations until the 1st of November.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.

Republican State Convention.—The Republican State Convention at Kalamazoo, yesterday, adopted resolutions denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and terming the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson a tyranical usurpation of power, and recommending a general convention of the Republican party to devise means to resist the encroachments of slavery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Kansas Judiciary.—The President has appointed Stribling G. Cato, of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, A. B. Moore having declined, in place of Rush Elmore, removed; and J. M. Burrill, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of same court, vice Saunders W. Johnson, removed.

A heavily-taxed City.—The taxes of New York city this year are $5,843,822!

"Punch" teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words—"never lend them."

MARRIED,

At Manchester, in this county, on the evening of the 16th inst., by Stephen Bethea, Esq., Mr. DANIEL BURGESS to Miss MARY COWARD.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., CAROLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Archibald M. and Elizabeth Campbell, aged 10 years and 1 month.

At the residence of her husband, near Mary's Garden, in this county, 5th inst., Mrs. REBECCA ELIZA CULBRETH, wife of Gray Culbreth, in the 25th year of her age. She leaves a husband and four children and many relations to mourn her loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. She has been a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for the last six years of her life, and in her death the triumph of the christian over sin was witnessed by those present. She requested her friends to meet her in heaven.—Com.

In Harnett county, 4th inst., ALEXANDER McCORMICK, son of Daniel McCormick, aged 22 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[T. S. Lutterloh's Line.] Sept. 13, Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for J W Baker, J A Pemberton, Marsh, Sumner & Co, N Gibson, E J Hale & Son, Rev Z Rush, S W Tillinghast & Co, Houston & Overby, C T Haigh & Sons, A A McKethan, J & T Waddill, P P Johnson, Womack & Johnson.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Sept. 13 and 15 Strs Rowan and Fanny Lutterloh with Passengers, and goods for G McNeill, J W Powers, Womack & Johnson, C E Leete, S M Thomos, J W Baker, Ray & Pearce, Marsh & Sumner, H & E J Lilly, R Gray, Webb & Bro, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, N Gibson, Foulkes & McRae, J W Powers, A Brower, W F & E F Moore.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 16, Str. Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for S M Thomas, W N Tillinghast, E A Vogler, F Fries, H McLean, A McLean.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 17.

BACON—	13½ a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	36 a 37
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10 a 10	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee,	18 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	60 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	40 a 00
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	80 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a	St. Croix,	9¾ a 10
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	9¾ a 10
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	8 a 8½
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5½ a 5¾	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 4½	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Although the receipts are fair, the demand is large: we advance our quotations.

Cotton—We have heard of a few sales at something above our quotations, but we decline altering from the fact that there is no ground for sales above present quotations.

Flour—Somewhat variable.

Corn—Receipts by boats and wagons are large, price went down to 80 cts.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 40; Scrape 1 25. Spirits 40.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip turpentine 2 90 and in good demand. Spirits 46. Rosin dull. Tar 2 25.

At Charleston, cotton 8¼ to 11.

Cotton at New York, ordinary to middling 9¾ to 10½. Better grades Southern Flour heavy; sales at 8 12½ to 8 75 for inferior Baltimore to good Georgetown, &c.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a small man, weighs about 160 pounds, and has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay a liberal reward for the recovery of the horse, or for the villain who took him, or I will be thankful for any information of either.

M. N. CAMPBELL.

Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

RANDOLPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee, appointed for that purpose, having under consideration the list of Premiums for the coming Annual Fair of the Randolph County Agricultural Society, to be held at Asheborough on the 25th and 26th of October next, report the following, viz:

For the largest crop of Corn on 1 acre	$5
" " Wheat do	5
" " Oats do	3
" " Rye do	3
" " Irish Potatoes, ¼ acre	2
For best experiment in producing Grass	3
For best Stallion	5
" Brood Mare	3
" Colt under 1 year old	2
" do between 1 and 2 years old	2
" Jack	5
" Bull	3
" Milch Cow	2
" Bull Calf under 1 year old	1
" Boar of improved breed	3
" Sow do do	3
" Ram do do	3
" Ewe do do	2
" Buggy	3
" Wagon	3
" Harrow	3
" 2 Horse Plough	3
" 1 Horse do	2
" Specimen of Blacksmithing	2
" Harness, for Carriage or Buggy	2
" Pair of Boots	2
" Suit of Clothes, domestic goods	2
" Fur Hat	1
" Specimen of Corn Bread	1
" do Wheaten Bread	1
" do Cheese	1
" do Butter	1
For best Cured Bacon Ham	1
" Piece of Jeans	1
" Counterpane	1
" Quilt	1
" Blanket	1
" Table Cloth	1
" Ladies' Dress, domestic goods	1
" Piece of Fancy Needlework	1
" Piece of Painting	1
" do Drawing	1
For the finest specimen of Apples, not less than three varieties	1
For heaviest live Hog under 1 year old	2
For best piece of Domestic Carpeting	1
" do Cabinet work	2
" Specimen of Flour	4
" do Cotton Yarn	1
" do Sheeting	1

Resolved,—by the Society,—That the Committees appointed to decide on the best articles exhibited, shall not be required to award Premiums unless the articles be of superior quality.

Resolved, That no Premiums be awarded on articles not manufactured in the County, or on Stock not owned in the County.

Resolved, That persons applying for Premiums on Agricultural products, shall furnish a full description in writing of the soil, previous culture and condition of the ground, and culture of the crop offered for competition, the time of planting and the fertilizers used.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to be called the Committee of Discretion—to award Premiums on any article which they may deem deserving one,—and not embraced in the foregoing list.

A. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Asheborough, Sept. 12, 1855.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1855.

THE Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment, North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, 11th of October, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped for drill, as the law directs. And on FRIDAY, 12th Oct., 1855, they will parde their respective Companies at the same place at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Col. Commanding.

35-3t] WM. ALDERMAN, Adjutant.

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will re-open her School on the 10th day of October, in Arch street.

Sept. 15. 35-4t

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE subscriber having received the Agency for the sale of Dr. Frank Williams' Rye Whiskey, informs the public that a supply of the genuine article can always be found at his store on Gillespie street, at wholesale or retail. R. MITCHELL.

Sept. 14. 36-6m

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.

THE Contractor wishes to hire TWENTY NEGRO MEN to work on the Road, for which the highest price will be paid. White men will also be employed to work on the Road at high prices. The Mill Station is four miles west of Blue's Bridge, in one of the most healthy sections of southern North Carolina.

I would like to hire a good Circular Mill Sawyer, one who can come well recommended.

D. A. BOYD.

Sept. 11. 35-4w

NOTICE.

PERSONS PURCHASING RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for WOOL or SILK Rags, and will allow nothing for them: but will give 2 cents per lb. for all coarse bagging and loose paper separate from the Rags.

D. MURPHY.

Sept. 12, 1855. 35-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Boy's, Misses and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes; with a large stock of Men's and Boy's Kip and Coarse Brogans.

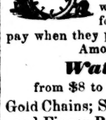
Also, Calf, Goat, Binding and Lining Skins; Oak tan Ash Leather; Lasts; Sparables; Shoe Thread; Pegs &c.

Which we offer very cheap for Cash, or on time, only to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 13. 35 6w

E. GLOVER



HAS just received, and in store, his FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

which he is prepared to sell very cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who pay when they promise.

Among his stock can be found,

Watches of all Prices,

from $8 to $150; a good stock of all kinds of Gold Chains; Seals; Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings; Silver Spoons; Silver Forks; Butter Knives; Cake Baskets; Card Baskets; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Trays; &c., &c.

A Good Stock of Military Trimmings.

A fine lot of CLOCKS, and almost every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Strict attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER

Sept. 11, 1855. 35-3m

The Farmers and Planters' Almanac for 1856, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 10.

LAND FOR SALE.

1.700 ACRES of Land on both sides of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road 16 miles from Town. This tract is well timbered: suitable for Timber, Turpentine, is convenient to mills for Lumber, and is well suited to a person wishing to go to Farming. A healthier place cannot be found.

Terms will be very liberal. JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 13. 35-4w

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ON MONDAY the 1st of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will open a School for Boys, at the Room on Rowan Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Hooper.

Terms of Tuition:

English course, per quarter, $10 50
Classical " " 12 50

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 1, 1855. 32-1m

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS**, and **CARVERS**, of superior quality. Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞ I will keep my assortment always complete.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855. 31-tf

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britania Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.

A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.

LAMPS—for Oil, Lard and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.

Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.

A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.

Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Traveling Baskets***, a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.

Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS WARE,

than I have ever before offered; with all the

Indispensable Articles

of coarse Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29. 31-tf

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions in his line, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Silver Cups; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Silver and Plated Butter Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets and Candlesticks; Porte Monnies; Fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Double and Single Barrel Guns; Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Percussion Caps; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Canes; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Music Boxes; Accordeons; Flutes; Fifes; Clarionetts, Violins and Strings; Chessmen and Boards; Good Hemming Needles; &c., &c.

W. PRIOR.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired on the usual terms.
Aug. 30. 31-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and *safely packed*, by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855. 31-3m

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. S. M. THOMAS.
Aug. 29. 32-tf

BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Orchard's History of the Baptists; Cleve Hall by Miss Sewell; A Visit to the Camp of Sevastopol; Davies' and Peck's Dictionary of Mathematics; The English Orphans, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes; Pinneo's Primary Grammar; Quackenbos's First Lessons; Interlinear translation of Virgil; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 3. 32-

Now on hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns. I will sell at very low prices, and warrant them for one year. W. PRIOR.
Aug. 30, 1855. 30-3m

THROUGH LINE

FROM CHERAW TO NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON, via GEORGETOWN, S. C.

THE double Engine Light Draught Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, Capt. Harrell, is placed permanently on the Pee Dee River, and will ply regularly between Cheraw, the Landings of the Pee Dee, and Georgetown. At Georgetown she will connect with the Palmetto Line of Schooners to New York, and the Charleston Line of Steamers for Charleston.

Shippers may rely on having their Produce and Goods transported with promptness and dispatch.

SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents at Georgetown.
D. MALLOY,
Agent at Cheraw.
Aug. 28, 1855. 31-1m

ANDREWS & JESUP,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
August 1, 1855. 257tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23. 3-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. Roberts. F. N. Roberts.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 92-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured $1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes 816,333 36
" " "expired & cancelled 126,474 03
" " "now on hand $189,859 33
Increase during last year $61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ¼ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" "Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" "Salaries	1,550 00	
" "State Tax	100 00	
" "Contingent expenses	375 62	
" "Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Strauglaus & Einston at Lumber, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

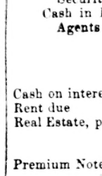
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 17. 85-tf.

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.



WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.
April 9, 1855. 94-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

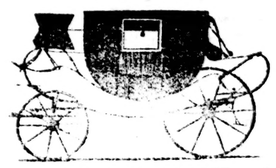
7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.
April 18, 1855. 96tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

·100,000 COPIES!!

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.

THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY**, which will be issued in October next; the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurred on the *Western and Southern Waters*, beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking and exploding*, on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits* the *incompetent officer*, and *injures* the *competent officer*, &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, *daily*. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,
Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 20. 19-

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.
April 4. 89-tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

IN the neighborhood of Lumberton, Robeson Co., a pocket book containing 1 Note against Wm. B. Thompson, due October 1 1855, for $111 50; 1 against Sampson Sealy, due Feb'y 26 1855, for $106; 1 against Alex. Wilkerson, due May 1855, for $10; 1 against A. J. Thompson, payable to William B. Thompson, due July 8 1855, for $31 50; 1 against Hector McNeill, payable to Elias Townsend, due Jan'y 1854, for the sum of $75—credit $38.

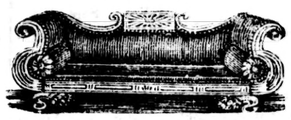
I forewarn all persons from trading for these Notes.

HENRY JENKINS.
Lumberton, Aug. 17, 1855. 34-3tpd

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon.

NEILL McDUGALD.
Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 86*tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 15tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered ixto copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.
April 4, 1855. 89-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

NEW BOOKS.

ABBOTT'S Life of Napoleon Bonaparte; The Potiphar Papers; My Confession, the Story of Woman's Life; Female Life among the Mormons; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 15.

BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.
July 23.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell at the Market House, for cash, on Saturday the 1st September 1855, the House and lot at present occupied by Mr. James Brannin, on Mumford street.

J. & T. WADDILL.
August 22, 1855. 29-

NEW BOOKS.

THE Watchman; Rob't Graham, by Mrs. Hentz; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes;" The Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston. F. R. S., etc.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

FANCY STATIONERY,

CONSISTING of plain and silver bordered Visiting Cards; Envelopes, assorted; Pens; Pen Holders; Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, &c., just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 18.

JUST RECEIVED.

1500 SACKS SALT,
200 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRING,
in prime order, and for sale by

W. P. ELLIOTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 17. 28-1m

NEW BOOKS.

DOESTICKS; The Escaped Nun; Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston, M. A.; F. R. S., &c. Also, further supplies of Ruth Hall; The Watchman; Fudge Doings; The Lamp Lighter; Leslie's House Book; Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; &c., &c., just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 18.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Adams' New Arithmetic; Smith's do.; Smith's Grammar; Parley's Universal History; Comstock's Philosophy; Peterson's Familiar Science; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Pineo's English Teacher; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; &c., &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.
May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 8-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 2.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and effisient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

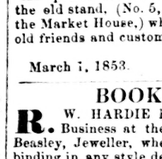
THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

† JOHN HUGHES.

THE CONTROVERSY between Senator Brooks and † John, Archbishop of the Roman Cathoclic Church of New York—price 25 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for Augurt, received for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 34tf

To Country Merchants

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has now in Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE,

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY,
RAZORS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,
BUTCHER, COOK, AND SHOE KNIVES;
POCKET CUTLERY
from the most celebrated Manufacturers
Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Meat and Felloe
SAWS;
CAST, GERMAN, AND BLISTER ***STEEL;***
FILES,
from the celebrated "Cyclops' Works, Sheffield
A large stock of William & Samuel Butcher's
Files, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives, &
The Birmingham department contains a LARGE and
WELL ASSORTED STOCK of
LOCKS,
of ALL KINDS, and in every variety of mounting.
ANVILS
of Wilkinson's, and Wright's make; Bright Flower,
Cotter Key and solid Box ***VICES;*** Hand and Sledge
HAMMERS; Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Breast,
Halter Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil ***CHAINS;***
Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing ***HOES.***
Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements
Colt's and Allen's Revolvers
A large assortment of NAILS and CASTINGS.
Bench and Fancy PLANES of all kinds.
Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails.
Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills.
Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; Steelyards.
Patent Balances; Counter and Tea Scales.
Cross Cut and ***Mill SAWS.***
A large assortment of Long and D Handle SHOVELS and SPADES, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomas', and Perkins' manufacture.
Collins', Mann's and Stewart's ***AXES.***
I have also in Store, a complete assortment of
COACH GOODS;
Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather;
Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Bent
Felloes; Lace; Damask; Ornaments;
Trimmer's Tools, &c., &c.

I have also increased my stock of HARNESS MOUNTING; and have a large stock of Hames, Pad Trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Buckles, &c., of various patterns —japanned, plated, and full silvered.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOOTH.
East End of Dobbin House Building.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 31tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.

Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS.

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

William Gaddy *vs.* Michael C. Nash.
Original Attachment Levied in the hands of Nealy M. Hubbard, as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Michael C. Nash—resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855.

32*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Joseph Allen, administrator of Moody Hugh dec'd, *vs.* Frances Kindred and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Frances Kindred, John Powell and wife Mary, Hezekiah Maske, DeLane Maske, Dudley Maske, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, Williamson Knox, William May, Moody May, John May, Hugh Ross, William Ross and Hezekiah Ross, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro